



### 3 Anarchists Are Executed

## Bombs Jolt Istanbul After Hangings

ISTANBUL, May 7 (UPI)—Seven bomb explosions rocked Istanbul early today on the heels of the execution in Ankara of three convicted anarchists.

The bombs destroyed a store and apartment and injured four persons, one of them a law student, who police said lost both hands when a bomb exploded before he could throw it.

Acting Premier Ferit Melen warned the nation to be alert against anarchist sabotage attempts.

The bombings today came just 24 hours after the executions of the anarchists, Deniz Gezim, 25,

Yusef Aslan, 26, and Huseyin Imam, 24.

They were hanged in Ankara after months of judicial maneuvering and repeated attempts—through kidnappings, bombings and the hijacking last week of a Turkish jet—by fellow terrorists to force the government to spare their lives.

#### Hijacked to Bulgaria

The terrorists had hijacked a Turkish airliner to Sofia on Wednesday and held its 88 passengers and crew hostage in an attempt to bargain for their release but surrendered the hostages un-

harmed Thursday to Bulgarian officials when the military-backed Turkish government refused any deal. Terrorists also wounded a police official in Ankara and vowed vengeance on Turkish rulers if the condemned men died. But the government only moved a commando regiment into Ankara, enforced stringent security, and went ahead with the executions.

A military tribunal had sentenced the trio to death on Oct. 9, 1971, after finding them guilty of attempting to abrogate the constitution and overthrow parliament by force.

Meanwhile, Premier-designate Sult Hayri Urgup informed leaders of Turkey's six major political parties he would form an all-party government or none at all. He also said he did not believe reforms wanted by Turkish generals could be made into law and enforced before elections scheduled for October 1973.

#### Exhausted

Mr. Urgup was seeking to form a government to replace that of former Premier Nihat Erkin, who resigned "exhausted" last month after a 13-month tenure during which terrorists kidnapped and murdered four foreigners, including an Israeli diplomat.

Mr. Erkin came to power when Turkey's military leaders forced Premier Suleyman Demirel to resign in March 1971, accusing him of letting the nation drift toward anarchy. Since then the military men have stayed in the background but held a decisive say in Turkish politics.

#### Turkish Actor Jailed

ANKARA, May 7 (AP)—Turkish actor-writer-director Yilmaz Guney is in prison in Istanbul, facing charges in a martial-law court but he is not under sentence of death, officials said here today.

Reports from Budapest said another man in the back seat and two masked youths got in the car later.

Mr. Guney said that when he was asked who they were one of them retorted: "You know very well who we are."

#### Friend of NATO

He said that they told him, "You are a friend of NATO, a friend of the military, a friend of America."

When they left him bound and gagged with his own necktie, Mr. Guney said, they told him, "We'll be back in the morning and really take care of you."

He was released by a trash collector who heard his cries after he worked the necktie out of his mouth.

Police said they were checking on several "unclear points" in the affair.

## Report to U.K. On Rhodesia Seen Negative

(Continued from Page 1)

The elections will resume tomorrow morning and end at 3 p.m. tomorrow. The first comprehensive—but far from final—returns are expected by midnight tomorrow. Definitive results will be announced Tuesday.

This timetable has been criticized by the press during the last few days. Commentators pointed out that Italy had the slowest electoral mechanism in Western Europe and that it took more than a day here to obtain a clear picture. Computer projections in France and West Germany gave fairly reliable overall data shortly after the polls closed in those countries.

The government said that it had installed a new data processing system in its electoral headquarters, the Interior Ministry, but admitted nevertheless that much time would pass before precinct returns were telephoned to provincial capitals and from there transmitted, again by telephone, to the Interior Ministry.

The vote turnout was expected to be high as is traditional in nationwide elections in Italy.

Ninety-three percent of all enfranchised Italians went to the polls in the last parliamentary elections in 1968.

#### Political Alignment

Now that the proposed settle-

ment reportedly has failed the test of acceptability, Britain must decide for or against continuing sanctions—with Laborites, Liberals and moderate Tories favoring their continuation and right-wing Tories demanding their abandonment.

At stake in the outcome of the government's decision lies the reputation of the British government for keeping its word.

If that were to be broken there would be a political outcry at home, in Africa and Asia and in the United Nations.

If it were to be kept, Mr. Heath may face a right-wing revolt by his own followers.

Anticipating this, the Sunday Express in an editorial page article today urged that the settlement deal be pushed through, regardless of the consequences.

Heath's article argued, would be better than no political bread for the Africans. The Sunday Express is under the control of Sir Max Aitken, a wartime friend of Mr. Smith's and a man who played an intermediary role in the search for the London-Salisbury agreement.

## Polish Seaman Asks U.S. Asylum

BOSTON, May 7 (AP)—Polish seaman Stanislaw Wojcik, 32, turned himself in to Boston police yesterday and said he would ask the State Department for political asylum. He was interviewed for three hours yesterday by American immigration officials.

Mr. Wojcik's ship, the Polish trawler Kaszub, sailed from Castle Island, in Boston harbor, at midnight Wednesday after a three-day visit to the port.

He told police he decided to remain in the United States when he got a letter from his brother in Poland saying he would be arrested upon his return for taking part in a strike in his hometown of Szczecin (Stettin). He said he has a wife and six-year-old son in Poland and hopes to bring them to America.

## TAX FREE CARS

For inquiries please write, if you prefer 120 page catalogue with all colour pictures and full information how to purchase TAX-FREE CARS, send coupon and one dollar fee:

JETCAR 16 Rue de la Paix - PARIS  
Tel. 47.05.47.53

NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_  
CITY/STATE \_\_\_\_\_

**MICHEL SWISS**  
PERFUMES-GLOVES  
BAGS-TIES-GIFTS  
SPECIAL EXPORT DISCOUNT  
18 Rue de la Paix - PARIS  
Tel. 02.58.53

### Senate Censure Fight Hinted On Use of Kissinger Report

#### Goldwater Assails Gravel

## Senate Censure Fight Hinted On Use of Kissinger Report

WASHINGTON, May 7 (UPI)—

Sen. Barry Goldwater, R., Ariz., threatened to start censure proceedings against Sen. Mike Gravel, D., Alaska, last Tuesday, while the Senate, behind locked doors, was discussing a classified 1968 report on Vietnam, it became known yesterday.

Sen. Gravel, contending that the "secret" stamp is grossly abused by the executive branch, recalled that as a second lieutenant in the army, at age 23, he had the job of classifying documents up to "top secret." He said that once he put such a stamp on a document, members of the Senate with considerable more knowledge and judgment than a youth of 23 were forced to abide by his decision on the document.

"I charge that a member of this body has used stolen material and he wants to make capital of it in any way he sees fit, and as a senator, I think, frankly, he should be censured, and I may offer that resolution after I have had a chance to consult with my leaders."

Senate Republican whip Robert P. Griffin of Michigan, immediately demanded to know where Sen. Gravel had obtained the report, which was prepared by national security adviser Henry A. Kissinger for President Nixon.

#### Source Protected

"I ask the senator from Alaska, what is the source of the documents which he seeks to have put into the record? Where did he get them?" Sen. Griffin said.

"If I gave the names of the people from whom I got these documents, these people would be indicted and prosecuted," retorted Sen. Gravel. "I do not intend to reveal their names."

Sen. Griffin pressed Sen. Gravel again on the point, but the Alaskan still refused to divulge his sources' identity.

These were the sharpest personal clashes during two secret sessions, Tuesday and Thursday, on the 1969 report. The details were revealed yesterday when the verbatim record of the two sessions was made public.

The record shows that discussion during the secret sessions quickly switched from Sen. Gravel's documents to the broader subject of abuses of the "secret" stamp by the executive branch, and the right of Congress to declassify documents on its own regardless of executive wishes.

There was substantial sentiment for establishment of some code to determine how Congress should proceed when it believes documents that it has obtained, officially or privately, should be made public.

The outcome was the introduction of a proposal by Sen. Jacob K. Javits, R., N. Y., and others to set up a special 10-member Senate committee to study the matter and report back in 60 days. It will be debated in open session tomorrow.

#### Vote Not Pressed

Sen. Gravel told the Senate that in view of Sen. Javits' intention to seek creation of a permanent mechanism on classification, he wouldn't press to a vote his request for publication of the 1968 report. As a result, it isn't being published in the Congressional Record. However, substantial portions have already been published in The Washington Post, which obtained its own copies from private sources several weeks ago. (The International Herald Tribune published some of The Post reports.)

One prominent aspect of the secret Senate debate was the challenge to the legal basis of executive branch classification of documents. The National Security Act of 1947 and the Espionage Act were cited as the two main legal sources. But Sen. Gravel and others contended that these acts applied to specific types of information like order-of-battle plans and designs of military installations and were inapplicable to general policy information which the executive branch routinely classifies.

At one point, discussing presidential refusal to make certain documents available to Congress, Sen. J. William Fulbright, D., Ark., the Foreign Relations Committee chairman—who has clashed repeatedly with Mr. Nixon and the State and Defense Departments on such matters—used President Nixon's own words of 24 years ago against him.

At that time, Mr. Nixon was a member of the House Un-American Activities Committee, seeking to obtain a letter relating to Dr. Edward Condon of the National Bureau of Standards. The President had refused to make it available. Mr. Nixon, demanding that he do so, told the House that President Harry Truman had no right to arbitrarily withhold the letter: "I say that that proposition cannot stand, or on the basis of the merits."

#### 'Arbitrary Ruling'

According to the transcript of the 1964 House debate cited by Sen. Fulbright, Rep. Nixon continued: "That would mean that the President could have arbitrarily issued an executive order in the Meyers case, the Teapot Dome case or any other case, denying the Congress of the United States information it needed to

conduct its business."

But, the paper says, when it came to launching their students on foreign language study "some of the teachers still had difficulty" and many had to go through two more training courses of half a day a week before they gained enough confidence to conduct their classes.

## Blue Whale Nearly Extinct, Expert Says

PARKSVILLE, B.C., May 7 (AP)—The endangered blue whale,

which had all but disappeared, a Canadian biologist has reported.

K. Redway Allen, director of the Fisheries Research Board station at Nanaimo, B.C., said Friday that the whale, of which there were once more than 200,000, has been reduced by whaling to between 3,000 and 5,000.

The sperm whale, the Moby

Dick of Herman Melville's novel,

however, is surviving, Mr. Allen said at a meeting of the Scientific Committee of the International Whaling Commission.



Sen. Mike Gravel

conduct an investigation of the executive department, and the Congress would have no right to question his decision."

Sen. Gravel, contending that the "secret" stamp is grossly abused by the executive branch, recalled that as a second lieutenant in the army, at age 23, he had the job of classifying documents up to "top secret."

He said that once he put such a stamp on a document, members of the Senate with considerable more knowledge and judgment than a youth of 23 were forced to abide by his decision on the document.

"I charge that a member of this body has used stolen material and he wants to make capital of it in any way he sees fit, and as a senator, I think, frankly, he should be censured, and I may offer that resolution after I have had a chance to consult with my leaders."

Senate Republican whip Robert P. Griffin of Michigan, immediately demanded to know where Sen. Gravel had obtained the report, which was prepared by national security adviser Henry A. Kissinger for President Nixon.

Source Protected

"I ask the senator from Alaska, what is the source of the documents which he seeks to have put into the record? Where did he get them?" Sen. Griffin said.

"If I gave the names of the people from whom I got these documents, these people would be indicted and prosecuted," retorted Sen. Gravel. "I do not intend to reveal their names."

Sen. Griffin pressed Sen. Gravel again on the point, but the Alaskan still refused to divulge his sources' identity.

These were the sharpest personal clashes during two secret sessions, Tuesday and Thursday, on the 1969 report. The details were revealed yesterday when the verbatim record of the two sessions was made public.

The record shows that discussion during the secret sessions quickly switched from Sen. Gravel's documents to the broader subject of abuses of the "secret" stamp by the executive branch, and the right of Congress to declassify documents on its own regardless of executive wishes.

There was substantial sentiment for establishment of some code to determine how Congress should proceed when it believes documents that it has obtained, officially or privately, should be made public.

The outcome was the introduction of a proposal by Sen. Jacob K. Javits, R., N. Y., and others to set up a special 10-member Senate committee to study the matter and report back in 60 days. It will be debated in open session tomorrow.

The government, meanwhile, prepared for a parliamentary debate tomorrow in which right-wing Hindu members were expected to demand punishment against Pakistan.

Defense officials indicated they would be reluctant to discuss further details of the incident or today's meeting because of the debate. Government sources also said they did not want to do anything to jeopardize the forthcoming summit between Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and

President Zulfikar Bhutto.

India and Pakistan have blamed each other for starting the Kargil fighting, but after the first exchange of charges Friday night both sides appeared eager to downplay the incident, sources said.

The fighting, described by Indian officials as the most serious of the numerous cease-fire violations that have been charged since the close of the war, came within five days of the latest level talks that had set a general agenda for the summit. No date has been set for the summit.

Bhutto to Visit Midwest

RAWALPINDI, May 7 (Reuters)—Mr. Bhutto announced tonight he will make a 12-day tour of Middle East and Africa countries later this month before his summit talks in New Delhi with Mrs. Gandhi.

His announcement effectively ruled out any meeting with Mrs. Gandhi before June 10.

He said he intended to visit the remaining states of the Moslem world which could not be included in his eight-nation tour in January.

"We can never forget that these Moslem nations, bound to us by the imperishable link of Islam, magnificently stood by us in our hour of crisis," he said.

Mr. Bhutto did not name the countries he would visit on his tour, beginning on May 29, but said he would also visit Ethiopia.

After obtaining the different visas, the plane headed for Central America, at the direction of the hijacker. No other aircraft with FBI agents trailed the plane, had been in the case over Washington. The hijacker had warned against this.

When the plane stopped in New Orleans to refuel, officials said that it had a malfunction in its hydraulic seal.

Eastern offered the hijack the second plane—which required that he leave the cover of his first aircraft and walk with his hostages 30 feet across the runway to the substitute aircraft.

The hijacker accepted the offer for a new plane and, with his hostages clustered around it, walked through the darkness to the new plane.

After obtaining the different visas, the plane headed for Central America, at the direction of the hijacker. No other aircraft with FBI agents trailed the plane, had been in the case over Washington. The hijacker had warned against this.

Chinese Short Of Teachers for English Classes

HONG KONG, May 7 (NYT)—An acute shortage of teachers with knowledge of the language is a major problem in the new drive in China to teach English in the nation's schools, starting with primary grades.

Articles in Chinese newspapers and magazines available here reveal that many teachers are simultaneously learning while teaching the language and apparently only managing to keep a few jumps ahead of their pupils.

An article in the March 25 issue of the Peking daily newspaper Kuangming Jih Pao reports, in the Puto district of Shanghai, that teachers "with relatively low professional standards" have been put through special training courses using the same textbooks as their students.

in Texas Primary

Senate Beats Terry in N.C.,  
2d in Delegate Strength

NEW YORK, May 7 (AP)—Sen. George C. Wallace, the opposition to forced integration last night and the state's first preference primary. He defeated Terry Sanford, the former governor, 51 percent of the state's delegates reported. Gov. Wallace had 406,011 votes, or 51

percent. Mr. Sanford, who is now president of Duke University, had 225,373 votes, or 37 percent. Rep. Shirley Chisholm, D., N.Y., had 59,355 votes, or 7 percent.

Gov. Wallace's vote gave him 37 delegates to the Democratic National Convention, with Mr. Sanford obtaining 27. This pushed Gov. Wallace into second place nationally in the delegate count, ahead of Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota and behind Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota.

Sen. McGovern, who did not enter the North Carolina primary, has 267 1/2 votes; Gov. Wallace now has 210, and Sen. Humphrey, who also stayed out of the North Carolina primary, has 197.

Muske on Ballot

Sen. Edmund Muskie of Maine and Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington, each of whom has withdrawn from active campaigning, were on the North Carolina ballot. Sen. Muskie got 30,190 votes, or 4 percent, and Sen. Jackson, 9,415 votes, or 1 percent.

In Texas, meanwhile, millionaire Dolph Briscoe and a woman legislator, both reform candidates, finished first and second in the Democratic gubernatorial primary battle, defeating two of the state's top Democratic officeholders.

Mr. Briscoe and State Rep. Frances Parenthold now face a runoff for the Democratic nomination.

Mr. Briscoe, a former Texas state legislator, and Mrs. Parenthold, defeated Gov. Preston Smith and Lt. Gov. Ben Barnes in the gubernatorial race.

"With returns from 204 of 254 counties, 62 complete, Mr. Briscoe had 331,103 votes; Mrs. Parenthold, 184,056; Mr. Barnes, 122,172, and Gov. Smith, 69,289.

In nonbinding straw votes, Texans were voting 4-1 against the use of buses to achieve integration in schools.

Ralph Yarborough, a former senator, was leading Barefoot Sanders, a former White House aide in the Democratic senatorial primary. Mr. Yarborough lost the nomination two years ago.

Texas-Democrats and Republicans began the selection process for national convention delegates at the precinct level in caucuses at the house to make sure the Democratic nomination was safe.

On the mine manager Marvin was successfully used in

mine officials said two hours still lay ahead—cooling the station sufficiently so that the system does not blow out when it is switched on and tested. The hoist to make sure the heat of the fire has not ignited any part.

The torpedo rescue technique has been successfully used in

signals have been received in anyone inside the mine the disaster. But Mr. said, "We have good hopes of getting the men alive."

Hoist and Power

said one team working in the east broke open the air leading into the hoist room in the morning. The hoist appeared to be working.

in second team coming in from east along a number 600 feet down had forced its way into a substitution and turned on power for the hoist.

Frees 20, Takes 60 to Cuba

## War Foe Shuns Army Call, Hijacks Airliner

From Wire Dispatches  
LAMI, May 7.—A Western  
air Boeing 737 landed here  
yesterday from Havana, where it  
had been flown in a 20 1/2

take-over by a 21-year-old  
resident. The youth re-  
cently had left his home near  
Lake City Friday morning  
and was induced into the Army  
instead, boarded a Los  
Angeles-bound flight at Salt  
Lake City, produced a pistol 15  
minutes after takeoff and gave  
it to Gary Harding this note:

"Dear Pilot,  
This aircraft now under  
the control of several heavily arm-  
ed members of the anti-imperialist  
movement. We want you to pro-  
tect us, to land with refueling  
at Honolulu, with refueling  
at Hawaii, Guam and  
where necessary. Do not allow  
a 74 other passengers to

be killed. This is only the beginning  
long as bombing continues.

North Vietnam, the anti-  
imperialistic organization will  
time to hijack aircraft at  
various intervals.

Y American bombing is not  
ended by July 4, 1972, our  
nation will execute Presi-  
dent Nixon."

On the 54 other passengers  
aboard throughout the  
hacking, after the bury, six  
gunmen freed off in Los  
Angeles and nine got off in  
Havana.

Of the 11 released in Los  
Angeles, four were children and  
seven were adults accompanying

the youth vowed that  
would "sneak back into the

country to hijack planes" to dra-  
matize his opposition to U.S.  
policies in Vietnam.

Kidnapping Charge

The FBI identified the hijacker  
as Michael Lynn Hansen, a  
former University of Utah student  
who had also attended a California  
college. It filed a kid-  
napping charge against him in  
Los Angeles.

A neighbor near the Hansen  
home, in telling of the youth's  
scheduled Army induction Fri-  
day, said: "The boy was mild,  
kind, agreeable and kind. I'd

never dream of him doing  
anything like this." Another  
neighbor said the young man  
was "quiet, reserved and in-  
terested in symphony music."

Another acquaintance said the  
youth was a "loner" in recent  
anti-war demonstrations. At one  
time, he carried a poster bearing  
pictures of leaders of Communist  
parties.

Mrs. Linda Mast, 26, one of the  
passengers allowed to leave the  
plane in Los Angeles, said that  
after taking over the craft, the  
youth used its loudspeaker sys-  
tem to address the 80 others  
aboard. "He rambled on mostly  
about political things—like,  
'the U.S. doesn't stop bombing,  
we are going to kill Richard  
Nixon.'

Of the 11 released in Los  
Angeles, four were children and  
seven were adults accompanying

the youth vowed that  
would "sneak back into the

country to hijack planes" to dra-  
matize his opposition to U.S.  
policies in Vietnam.

Kidnapping Charge

The FBI identified the hijacker  
as Michael Lynn Hansen, a  
former University of Utah student  
who had also attended a California  
college. It filed a kid-  
napping charge against him in  
Los Angeles.

A neighbor near the Hansen  
home, in telling of the youth's  
scheduled Army induction Fri-  
day, said: "The boy was mild,  
kind, agreeable and kind. I'd

never dream of him doing  
anything like this." Another  
neighbor said the young man  
was "quiet, reserved and in-  
terested in symphony music."

Another acquaintance said the  
youth was a "loner" in recent  
anti-war demonstrations. At one  
time, he carried a poster bearing  
pictures of leaders of Communist  
parties.

Mrs. Linda Mast, 26, one of the  
passengers allowed to leave the  
plane in Los Angeles, said that  
after taking over the craft, the  
youth used its loudspeaker sys-  
tem to address the 80 others  
aboard. "He rambled on mostly  
about political things—like,  
'the U.S. doesn't stop bombing,  
we are going to kill Richard  
Nixon.'

Of the 11 released in Los  
Angeles, four were children and  
seven were adults accompanying

the youth vowed that  
would "sneak back into the

country to hijack planes" to dra-  
matize his opposition to U.S.  
policies in Vietnam.

Kidnapping Charge

The FBI identified the hijacker  
as Michael Lynn Hansen, a  
former University of Utah student  
who had also attended a California  
college. It filed a kid-  
napping charge against him in  
Los Angeles.

A neighbor near the Hansen  
home, in telling of the youth's  
scheduled Army induction Fri-  
day, said: "The boy was mild,  
kind, agreeable and kind. I'd

never dream of him doing  
anything like this." Another  
neighbor said the young man  
was "quiet, reserved and in-  
terested in symphony music."

Another acquaintance said the  
youth was a "loner" in recent  
anti-war demonstrations. At one  
time, he carried a poster bearing  
pictures of leaders of Communist  
parties.

Mrs. Linda Mast, 26, one of the  
passengers allowed to leave the  
plane in Los Angeles, said that  
after taking over the craft, the  
youth used its loudspeaker sys-  
tem to address the 80 others  
aboard. "He rambled on mostly  
about political things—like,  
'the U.S. doesn't stop bombing,  
we are going to kill Richard  
Nixon.'

Of the 11 released in Los  
Angeles, four were children and  
seven were adults accompanying

the youth vowed that  
would "sneak back into the

country to hijack planes" to dra-  
matize his opposition to U.S.  
policies in Vietnam.

Kidnapping Charge

The FBI identified the hijacker  
as Michael Lynn Hansen, a  
former University of Utah student  
who had also attended a California  
college. It filed a kid-  
napping charge against him in  
Los Angeles.

A neighbor near the Hansen  
home, in telling of the youth's  
scheduled Army induction Fri-  
day, said: "The boy was mild,  
kind, agreeable and kind. I'd

never dream of him doing  
anything like this." Another  
neighbor said the young man  
was "quiet, reserved and in-  
terested in symphony music."

Another acquaintance said the  
youth was a "loner" in recent  
anti-war demonstrations. At one  
time, he carried a poster bearing  
pictures of leaders of Communist  
parties.

Mrs. Linda Mast, 26, one of the  
passengers allowed to leave the  
plane in Los Angeles, said that  
after taking over the craft, the  
youth used its loudspeaker sys-  
tem to address the 80 others  
aboard. "He rambled on mostly  
about political things—like,  
'the U.S. doesn't stop bombing,  
we are going to kill Richard  
Nixon.'

Of the 11 released in Los  
Angeles, four were children and  
seven were adults accompanying

the youth vowed that  
would "sneak back into the

country to hijack planes" to dra-  
matize his opposition to U.S.  
policies in Vietnam.

Kidnapping Charge

The FBI identified the hijacker  
as Michael Lynn Hansen, a  
former University of Utah student  
who had also attended a California  
college. It filed a kid-  
napping charge against him in  
Los Angeles.

A neighbor near the Hansen  
home, in telling of the youth's  
scheduled Army induction Fri-  
day, said: "The boy was mild,  
kind, agreeable and kind. I'd

never dream of him doing  
anything like this." Another  
neighbor said the young man  
was "quiet, reserved and in-  
terested in symphony music."

Another acquaintance said the  
youth was a "loner" in recent  
anti-war demonstrations. At one  
time, he carried a poster bearing  
pictures of leaders of Communist  
parties.

Mrs. Linda Mast, 26, one of the  
passengers allowed to leave the  
plane in Los Angeles, said that  
after taking over the craft, the  
youth used its loudspeaker sys-  
tem to address the 80 others  
aboard. "He rambled on mostly  
about political things—like,  
'the U.S. doesn't stop bombing,  
we are going to kill Richard  
Nixon.'

Of the 11 released in Los  
Angeles, four were children and  
seven were adults accompanying

the youth vowed that  
would "sneak back into the

country to hijack planes" to dra-  
matize his opposition to U.S.  
policies in Vietnam.

Kidnapping Charge

The FBI identified the hijacker  
as Michael Lynn Hansen, a  
former University of Utah student  
who had also attended a California  
college. It filed a kid-  
napping charge against him in  
Los Angeles.

A neighbor near the Hansen  
home, in telling of the youth's  
scheduled Army induction Fri-  
day, said: "The boy was mild,  
kind, agreeable and kind. I'd

never dream of him doing  
anything like this." Another  
neighbor said the young man  
was "quiet, reserved and in-  
terested in symphony music."

Another acquaintance said the  
youth was a "loner" in recent  
anti-war demonstrations. At one  
time, he carried a poster bearing  
pictures of leaders of Communist  
parties.

Mrs. Linda Mast, 26, one of the  
passengers allowed to leave the  
plane in Los Angeles, said that  
after taking over the craft, the  
youth used its loudspeaker sys-  
tem to address the 80 others  
aboard. "He rambled on mostly  
about political things—like,  
'the U.S. doesn't stop bombing,  
we are going to kill Richard  
Nixon.'

Of the 11 released in Los  
Angeles, four were children and  
seven were adults accompanying

the youth vowed that  
would "sneak back into the

country to hijack planes" to dra-  
matize his opposition to U.S.  
policies in Vietnam.

Kidnapping Charge

The FBI identified the hijacker  
as Michael Lynn Hansen, a  
former University of Utah student  
who had also attended a California  
college. It filed a kid-  
napping charge against him in  
Los Angeles.

A neighbor near the Hansen  
home, in telling of the youth's  
scheduled Army induction Fri-  
day, said: "The boy was mild,  
kind, agreeable and kind. I'd

never dream of him doing  
anything like this." Another  
neighbor said the young man  
was "quiet, reserved and in-  
terested in symphony music."

Another acquaintance said the  
youth was a "loner" in recent  
anti-war demonstrations. At one  
time, he carried a poster bearing  
pictures of leaders of Communist  
parties.

Mrs. Linda Mast, 26, one of the  
passengers allowed to leave the  
plane in Los Angeles, said that  
after taking over the craft, the  
youth used its loudspeaker sys-  
tem to address the 80 others  
aboard. "He rambled on mostly  
about political things—like,  
'the U.S. doesn't stop bombing,  
we are going to kill Richard  
Nixon.'

Of the 11 released in Los  
Angeles, four were children and  
seven were adults accompanying

the youth vowed that  
would "sneak back into the

country to hijack planes" to dra-  
matize his opposition to U.S.  
policies in Vietnam.

Kidnapping Charge

The FBI identified the hijacker  
as Michael Lynn Hansen, a  
former University of Utah student  
who had also attended a California  
college. It filed a kid-  
napping charge against him in  
Los Angeles.

A neighbor near the Hansen  
home, in telling of the youth's  
scheduled Army induction Fri-  
day, said: "The boy was mild,  
kind, agreeable and kind. I'd

never dream of him doing  
anything like this." Another  
neighbor said the young man  
was "quiet, reserved and in-  
terested in symphony music."

Another acquaintance said the  
youth was a "loner" in recent  
anti-war demonstrations. At one  
time, he carried a poster bearing  
pictures of leaders of Communist  
parties.

Mrs. Linda Mast, 26, one of the  
passengers allowed to leave the  
plane in Los Angeles, said that  
after taking over the craft, the  
youth used its loudspeaker sys-  
tem to address the 80 others  
aboard. "He rambled on mostly  
about political things—like,  
'the U.S. doesn't stop bombing,  
we are going to kill Richard  
Nixon.'

Of the 11 released in Los  
Angeles, four were children and  
seven were adults accompanying

the youth vowed that  
would "sneak back into the

country to hijack planes" to dra-  
matize his opposition to U.S.  
policies in Vietnam.

Kidnapping Charge

The FBI identified the hijacker  
as Michael Lynn Hansen, a  
former University of Utah student  
who had also attended a California  
college. It filed a kid-  
napping charge against him in  
Los Angeles.

A neighbor near the Hansen  
home, in telling of the youth's  
scheduled Army induction Fri-  
day, said: "The



## Two Ulster Marches Fizzle, Legalizing of Protest Blamed

BELFAST, May 7 (UPI)— Barely 1,000 Roman Catholics showed up today for Northern Ireland's first major, legalized protest march in nine months. Many of them complained legality had taken the fun out of parading.

### No Go-Slow

### On London's Subway Lines

LONDON, May 7 (Reuters)—A go-slow threatened for tomorrow on London's subway was called off yesterday after a pay settlement.

But on Britain's main rail system wage negotiations were still deadlocked and the threat of strike remained.

The British government today declined to step into the railway pay dispute, which threatens to involve the nation's transport in fresh confusion next week.

A spokesman for Employment Secretary Maurice Macmillan said, "He has no plans to intervene in the dispute. The government will decide what action is necessary to protect the public in the light of the union's decision."

The dispute has narrowed down to an argument over the date on which a new pay award should start. The state board which runs the railways has offered a 13 1/2 percent pay raise to start from June 5.

The three unions want it to start from May 1. One union leader, Sir Sidney Greene, of the National Union of Railwaymen, suspended last month when Britain assumed direct rule. The marching ban was lifted soon after.

**Takes Out Spica**

Civil Rights Association leader Kevin McCarran agreed legality appeared for many to have taken the "spice out" of marching.

The cooling off was ordered after the locomotive engineers hurtled the rail system into chaos with a go-slow last month.

When the cool-off time expires, the unions are expected to order a resumption of the go-slow Tuesday unless their claims are met.

Meanwhile, pilots of British European Airways called off a five-week-old work-to-rule which had mostly failed to slow up flights.

The pilots agreed yesterday to engage in more talks tomorrow about their claim for a 13 1/2 percent pay increase.

This would give top pilots \$8,763 a year.

"legal," one man shouted from the crowd once the marchers had assembled for a rally in the Cathedral Falls Road area.

Today's procession was the second since the ban was lifted. A belated "May Day parade" sponsored by a university-based socialist group yesterday drew less than 200 supporters.

Snipers, however, kept up gunfire throughout the day on British Army posts in Ulster. Earlier, British riot troops used clubs to break up a street battle between gangs of Catholic and Protestant youths.

An army spokesman said that Irish Republican Army gunmen have begun using Japanese-made American armalite high-velocity rifles bearing the stamp, "For Supply Only to the Japanese Self-Defense Force."

But on Britain's main rail system wage negotiations were still deadlocked and the threat of strike remained.

The British government today declined to step into the railway pay dispute, which threatens to involve the nation's transport in fresh confusion next week.

A spokesman for Employment Secretary Maurice Macmillan said, "He has no plans to intervene in the dispute. The government will decide what action is necessary to protect the public in the light of the union's decision."

The dispute has narrowed down to an argument over the date on which a new pay award should start. The state board which runs the railways has offered a 13 1/2 percent pay raise to start from June 5.

The three unions want it to start from May 1. One union leader, Sir Sidney Greene, of the National Union of Railwaymen, suspended last month when Britain assumed direct rule. The marching ban was lifted soon after.

**Takes Out Spica**

Civil Rights Association leader Kevin McCarran agreed legality appeared for many to have taken the "spice out" of marching.

The cooling off was ordered after the locomotive engineers hurtled the rail system into chaos with a go-slow last month.

When the cool-off time expires, the unions are expected to order a resumption of the go-slow Tuesday unless their claims are met.

Meanwhile, pilots of British European Airways called off a five-week-old work-to-rule which had mostly failed to slow up flights.

The pilots agreed yesterday to engage in more talks tomorrow about their claim for a 13 1/2 percent pay increase.

This would give top pilots \$8,763 a year.



Associated Press  
NEW GUARD—Swiss guard sworn in at Vatican.

## 24 Sworn as Swiss Guards

VATICAN CITY, May 7 (AP)—Twenty-four new Swiss guards—the greatest number of recruits in recent years—were sworn in yesterday on the anniversary of the death of 147 members of the corps who were killed in St. Peter's Square defending the life of Pope Clement in 1527.

The recruits bring the Vatican corps up to 70 men, the greatest number since the death of Pope John XXIII in 1963 when the guard was at 110 men.

Dressed in their blue, red, and yellow, parade uniforms designed by Michelangelo, the guards marched to a Vatican courtyard to the roll of drums. Holding the flag with one hand, the recruits raised three fingers and swore to protect the Pope and his successors with their lives.

Pope Paul was not present at the swearing in but later received the recruits with their families.

## Polish Hardliner Loses Third Post

WARSAW, May 7 (Reuters)—Gen. Mieczyslaw Moczar, a hardliner once regarded as a strong contender for the leadership of Poland's Communist party, yesterday lost his influential job as leader of the country's War Veterans' Union.

The change was the third demotion for the general since party chief Edward Gierek took power after riots over food prices 16 months ago.

The official news agency PAP said Gen. Moczar, a member of the party Central Committee, was replaced as the union's executive chairman by Culture Minister Stanislaw Wronski.

Gen. Moczar, who was dropped from the party Politburo in a series of major changes last December, was appointed vice-chairman of the general. Last June the general lost his job as party secretary in charge of internal security and was appointed to the much less important post of head of the state control commission.

## Mrs. Meir Leaves Bucharest; No Romanian Mediation Role

BUCHAREST, May 7 (NYT)—Premier Golda Meir of Israel completed an intensive round of talks with President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania yesterday but reportedly found no new openings to break the Middle Eastern diplomatic deadlock.

Mrs. Meir returned to Israel today and said that Romania could help bring the Arabs and the Israelis together. But she denied that Bucharest had offered a mediating role in the Middle East conflict.

She said Romania could help the Middle East adversaries toward a settlement "because it is objective, friendly with both sides . . . and desirous of peace in our area."

A senior Israeli diplomat said yesterday that the two leaders had drawn little encouragement from Mr. Ceausescu's report of his conversation a month ago with the Egyptian president, Anwar Sadat, in Cairo.

Mr. Sadat reportedly conveyed interest in resuming diplomatic efforts toward a political settlement but only on terms that the Israelis said they had already declared unacceptable. These terms were said to include a prior Israeli commitment to withdraw from the entire Sinai Peninsula, occupied in the Arab-Israeli war.

Immediately after returning from his meetings in Cairo, Mr. Ceausescu invited Mrs. Meir to Romania. Her visit is the first official visit by an Israeli premier to a Communist country.

Romanian and Israeli officials denied that there had been any message from Cairo to Mrs. Meir or that Romania had undertaken a diplomatic initiative to get peace talks under way. Instead it seemed that Mr. Ceausescu, seeking to enhance his stature as an independent Communist leader, was prodding the Egyptian and Israeli leaders to soften their long-established diplomatic positions and permit a new mediation effort.

Mr. Ceausescu was said to have pressed Mrs. Meir for a formula that could satisfy the Egyptian demand for total withdrawal. He had sought with Mr. Sadat a way to set up direct Israeli-Egyptian negotiations, which Israel has long wanted but Egypt has refused.

**Ties Broken in 1967**

The significance of the trip for Israeli diplomacy was likely to be in the new opportunities that may arise for economic and cultural contacts with Romania, the only Communist country maintaining diplomatic relations with Israel.

The three leaders agreed to supply the Palestinian resistance, represented by the Palestinian Liberation Organization, with

## Jackhammer Feature of N.Y. 'Quiet Week'

NEW YORK, May 7 (UPI)—Mayor John V. Lindsay added noise pollution to the list of environmental problems plaguing New York City and officially opened "Quiet Week" beginning today.

Included in the week's activities will be a special performance by the New York Youth Symphony Orchestra of a work called "Concerto for Jackhammer" featuring a jackhammer solo.

## Carlists Hold Yearly Rally, Defy Franco

### 25,000 Meet to Back Prince Carlos Hugo

ESTELLA, Spain, May 7 (UPI)—An estimated 25,000 red-bereted followers of an exiled Spanish prince gathered atop a mountain today for their annual ritual of supporting his claim to the throne and shouting their defiance of the government of Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

The demonstrators were members of the Carlist movement, a monarchist splinter group which stages a mass rally on Monteagro, a mountain on the fringe of the Pyrenees, every May.

As they have done in the past years, Spanish police kept their distance from the crowd, permitting the only large-scale anti-government rally that is officially tolerated to come to a peaceful end.

The Carlists, who support the claims of Prince Carlos Hugo de Borbon Parma to the Spanish throne, heard speakers denounce what they called the "repression of freedom" by the Spanish government and demand the creation of a left-leaning "social monarchy" with Carlos Hugo occupying the throne.

**White Flags**

The demonstrators waved white flags bearing the Carlist cross and cheered Carlos Hugo's sister Cecilia. She had slipped into Spain, apparently illegally, to attend their "act of affirmation" atop the rugged mountain.

The Carlists, who enjoy considerable popular support in some of Spain's northern provinces, fought alongside Franco in the civil war but split away from him when he picked Prince Juan Carlos—a distant relative of Carlos Hugo—as his successor and future King of Spain.

Meanwhile, police announced the arrest of seven leftist youths who, they said, planned to blow up monuments in Madrid and then hijack an airliner to escape to China.

The youths, identified as members of the Maoist United Revolutionary Action Group, were seized yesterday. They were in possession of guns, a submachine gun and other arms as well as explosives and a large supply of ammunition which they stole from a gun shop, police said.

## Nixon's Stay in Salzburg

VIENNA, May 7 (AP)—President Nixon yesterday told President Sadat that he doubted that the Arabs should engage in a war to win back the territories they lost to Israel.

He told Mr. Sadat that he was "skeptical about the efficiency of a conventional war" to resolve the problem of recovering Israeli-occupied territories. "But those who are concerned are the only judges," he added, "and we will stay on your side for the better and for the worse."

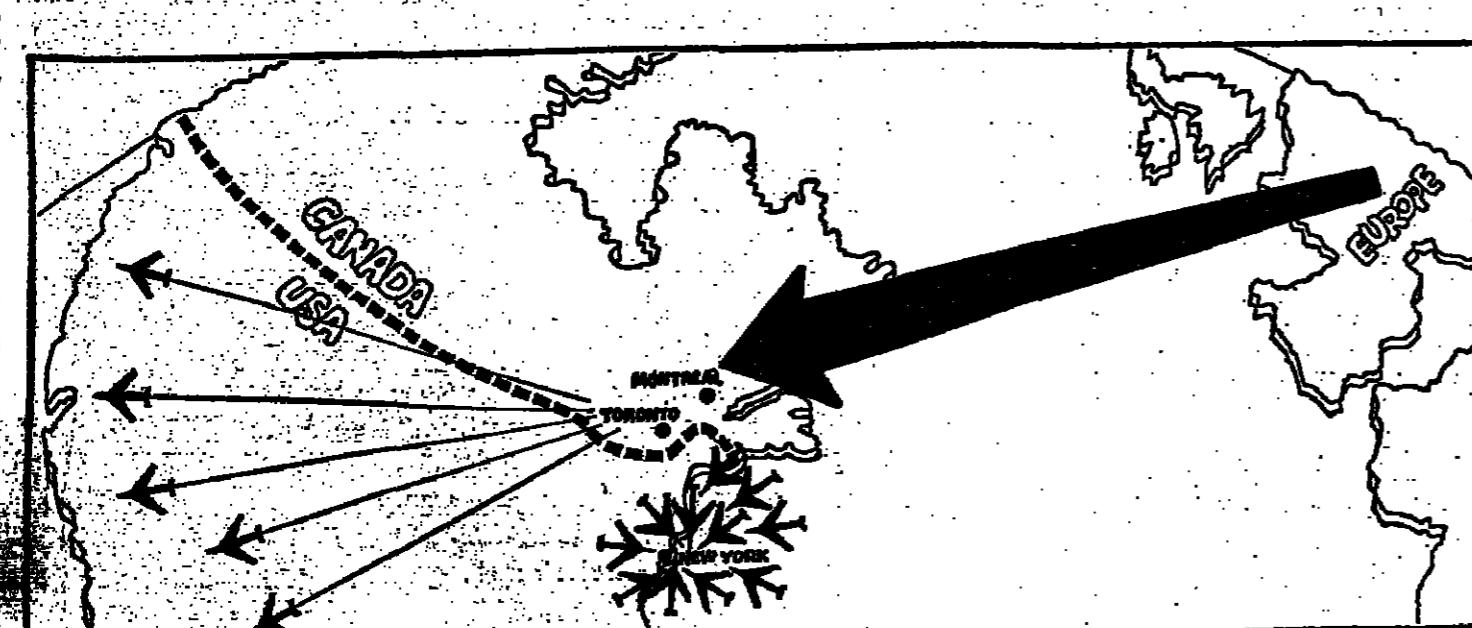
He also told Mr. Sadat who arrived yesterday on a state visit after Arab strategy talks in Algeria, that the Egyptians could rely on Tunisia's support "for your efforts and your approaches to free your occupied territories."

**Canada is another**

New York is one way into the States

## If you're not going to New York,

don't!



Forget the idea that New York is the only way into America. It isn't. Try routing by Montreal or Toronto, and you'll be glad you did. Many US cities are actually nearer that way for a start, and there are connections to more than 60 of them! Then there's the congestion problem that we don't have. Canada's gateway airports are clear and easy, with far less risk of infuriating delays. So no hanging around. And Air Canada flights from 11 European cities are all ready to speed you on your way.

You won't see much of Canada but you'll like the bit you do. Because we'll treat you with consideration.

No getting on buses to go from terminal to terminal or airport to airport. And we'll get you through the US Customs and Immigration with speed and simplicity which saves you time on arrival in the USA.

In the air, too, you'll get civilised hospitality, the best a big friendly airline can offer. We cover more North American cities than any other transatlantic airline—and from London and Paris we've got 747s for extra comfort.

Air Canada's way to the States is the easy one. Don't forget.

AIR CANADA   
The great transatlantic airline

## Vietnam— What Will Nixon Do?

By Max Frankel

WASHINGTON (UPI)—"What will he do?" they ask, from one end of the country to the other. The President who wanted to be respected for his calculated fury in the face of adversity has indeed inspired that kind of respect—and a good measure of fear as well—at least among his own people. The fear was so intense that even the regular voices of protest were muted.

What will he do, they ask, if the North Vietnamese keep coming, the South Vietnamese keep crumpling, the Russians keep stabbing and the political risks keep mounting?

At the height of the enemy advance last week, President Nixon flew to Texas, telephoned President Johnson and then told an assembly of wealthy businessmen at Secretary of the Treasury John Connally's ranch that, like his predecessor, he was not going to yield respect for the office of the presidency by leaving Vietnam vulnerable to "Communist takeover."

"I am not going to let that happen," the President said. "We are prepared to use our military and naval strength against military targets throughout North Vietnam, and we believe that the North Vietnamese are taking a very great risk if they continue their offensive in the South. I will just leave it there, and they can make their own choice."

In the realm of presidential threats, that one ranked as fairly ominous, even if allowance is made for the virile and beefy setting in which it was uttered. Back in Washington, the members of Congress, diplomats and analysts revived their favorite theories about Richard Nixon's acknowledged propensity for psycho rage and for diplomacy by thunderclap. And the White House plainly hoped that such speculations might compensate for two of Saigon's disintegrating divisions.

### Diplomatic Front

The diplomacy of the week seemed merely an extension of the fighting. The White House national-security adviser, Henry A. Kissinger, dropped out of sight again amid speculation (that indeed proved to be correct) that he was in Paris resuming his secret conversations with Hanoi's chief negotiator, Le Duc Tho. Then came a rash of rumors that a deal had been struck, that President Thieu was about to resign. Communist sources in Paris—the apparent originators of the reports—plainly hoped that all this talk might be equal in value to the collapse of two divisions or more.

The administration rushed out denials of these speculations, warned of the imminent resumption of massive bombing around Hanoi and Haiphong and justified it with new evidence of the massive Soviet supply operation to North Vietnam. The public negotiations in Paris were then conspicuously broken off again on Thursday with the claim that Mr. Nixon's "firm expectation" of serious talks in all available channels had not been realized. Le Duc Tho, it was said, was ready for nothing more than the resumption of contact, presumably pending a better definition of what was prevailing over whom in battle.

Mr. Nixon, it appeared, was equally reluctant to alter course before the rival armies had been further tested. The first answer to the question of what he would do next was thus completed: fight back hard with the available means, stiffen the resistance and augment the supplies to the South Vietnamese, hold open the channels of diplomatic bargaining, keep reminding the Russians of their complicity and responsibility for events and still try to salvage this month's scheduled journey to Moscow.

The reasons for hesitation before drastic action were plain:

1. There was nothing much more to be done now to affect the battle raging in South Vietnam. Bombing and shelling were taking what toll they could on the three fronts. The value—if any—of strategic bombing in North Vietnam was long-range, to be reckoned in months not weeks. The reinsertion of American troops in the South had been ruled out, for domestic political reasons. The introduction of nuclear weapons had been ruled out as useless as well as repugnant.

2. There were still hopes and predictions that the South Vietnamese Army would "hold out" against the loss of major portions of the populated regions. Although the enemy had been consistently underestimated by allied intelligence, he was operating on long supply lines and in weather that is expected to be favorable for fighting for only several more weeks. If he could be stopped or even seriously retarded, even without being driven "back," he might calculate that an American election year was the optimum time to strike a bargain.

3. If Hanoi's armies cannot be stopped from carving up South Vietnam and destroying Saigon's forces, there was nothing lost by a pause before desperate military and diplomatic exertions.

None of the last-ditch options, singly or in combination, seemed very attractive:

• Mr. Nixon could order the systematic destruction of North Vietnam's populated regions, aiming at strategic targets but exacting a horrendous price for North Vietnam's advances in the South.

## A Bogside Priest Talks About Religion and the IRA

LONDONDERRY, Northern Ireland (Reuters)—If an IRA man comes to confession it's usually a sign that he's thinking of giving up the gun."

The Rev. Denis Bradley, 26, was talking about his parishioners in Londonderry's rebel Bogside area, where power is held by the outlawed IRA and where police and British soldiers rarely tread.

Father Bradley does not support the killing, maiming and sabotage that has been carried out by the IRA, in the name of a united Ireland, since the strife between Protestants and Catholics began in this British province in

1969. But he says he understands their motives.

"I would like to see a truce and so would 90 percent of ordinary Catholics in the Bogside," Father Bradley said. "But Catholics have little reason to trust the British Army and the British administration."

One helpful possibility he envisaged was a new law enforcement body drawn mainly from the Catholic population. The Catholic minority in Northern Ireland have always considered the police a tool of the Protestant majority.

"Where I can, I put pressure

on the IRA to accept a truce," Father Bradley went on. "But the power of the gun is a terrible thing."

He said that he thought there was considerable hope that a truce might be achieved, although the situation was very delicate.

Father Bradley said that he had no sympathy at all for the so-called Official wing of the IRA, which works for an all-Ireland Socialist republic on Cuban lines.

For the more militant Provisional wing, which has little political ideology, Father Bradley had slightly more understanding. "These men justify their ac-

tions by falling back on the church doctrine that killing is permissible in a just war. But what we need is to reduce the myth of glory by the gun that runs through Irish history."

Father Bradley said that he thought the Provisionals feared that if a truce were declared their organization might wither away from inaction.

"The greatest blow that could be dealt to the IRA would be the ending of internment without trial in Northern Ireland," Father Bradley said. "If that happened, the support of ordinary people for the IRA would fall right away."

Father Bradley said that the violence had brought a hardening in the children. But he had not noticed any diminution of religious faith in adults.

"When people realize they may be shot any day, they begin to think more about religion," he added.

Father Bradley said that uniting North and South Ireland was not the chief problem.

"First we must unite the Catholic and Protestant communities," he said. "Without that, a united Ireland would be worse than a divided Ireland."

## INSIGHTS/SIDELIGHTS

# SUMMIT IN SPACE: June 15, 1975

By Thomas O'Toole

HOUSTON (UPI)—The money for the mission is hidden in the space agency's budget, and the flight itself is obliquely called the "International Rendezvous and Docking Mission." But the fact is that the United States is planning to link up three American astronauts with three Soviet cosmonauts in three years' time.

The men planning this voyage at the Manned Spacecraft Center even have a tentative date for the launching of the American astronauts. It's June 14, 1975, four days after a 10-ton Salyut space station is put into earth orbit by the Soviet Union and three days after the Soviet cosmonauts dock their Soyuz spacecraft at one end of the 30-foot-long Salyut.

A day after the astronauts lift off from Cape Kennedy, Fla., as they streak northeast across the Atlantic Ocean on their 15th revolution of the earth, they would dock their Apollo spacecraft at the other end of the orbiting Salyut. For the next 36 hours, the three Americans and three Russians would circle the earth united, working, navigating, eating and even sleeping together. The six men aboard would get their guidance from two mission controls, one in Houston and the other in Baikonur. For the first time in history, men would talk English and Russian from the same spacecraft.

How certain is all this? Those close to the American space program fully expect it to happen, and many believe an agreement will be announced by President Nixon when he visits the Soviet Union later this month. One thing is sure: There are no longer any technical doubts that the feat of flying an American and a Russian spacecraft together can be accomplished.

### Fairly Confident

"I think we're fairly confident we can work things out," Manned Spacecraft Center Director Christopher Columbus Kraft Jr. said last week. "We haven't seen anything in a technical sense that says we should stop."

The talks that kindled such optimism have been under way since October, 1970, when five Americans spent a week in Moscow discussing the possibility of joint missions with the Soviet Union. Neither side set a target date for a mission, but both sides agreed that the test would last a little over two days.

To hear the Americans tell it, politics never once rocked the talks as they have disrupted such exchanges so often in the past. "We didn't go around asking them why they're supporting Egypt and they didn't ask us why we're in Vietnam," Mr. Kraft said. "We were engineers talking about engineering."

The question that inevitably arises is how did this all happen so fast. Why did the Russians

so quickly agree to things they never even broached in the past? One answer given by Americans involved in the talks is that the Russians have an intense interest in space rescue, something that can only be done right if both the United States and the Soviet Union have common docking and crew transfer techniques.

A second reason is that the Soviet Union no longer feels frustrated by losing the race to the moon. Lunokhod and the sample-return mission of Luna-16 and Luna-20 have meant that the Russians can look the Americans in the eye without feeling that what they have done is only second best.

There are still barriers—including the training of the astronauts and cosmonauts—to the success of an Apollo-Soyuz flight.

It's no secret that the \$250 million the United States plans to spend on the Apollo-Soyuz flight will keep the manned flight teams on the job an extra two years. The strong possibility of a second, extended Apollo-Soyuz mission in 1976 or 1977 would be just enough to keep everybody in the job until the shuttle begins operations.

There are still barriers—including the training of the astronauts and cosmonauts—to the success of an Apollo-Soyuz flight.

The third and possibly most significant reason is that the United States, the Soviet Union feels it can no longer afford the costs of going alone in space. The Russians want to develop a space station, while the United States is going ahead with the reusable shuttle. In the two nations' eyes, men must man the two techniques and share the burden of going to Mars together.

An irony of all this is that the United States stands to benefit more than the Soviet Union from a joint test undertaking. Mr. Kraft insists that the United States doesn't need the Apollo-Soyuz mission to stay healthy. But the fact is that, when Salyut ends in the first part of 1974, the United States has no manned

space mission to look forward to until the shuttle starts flying in 1977 or 1978.

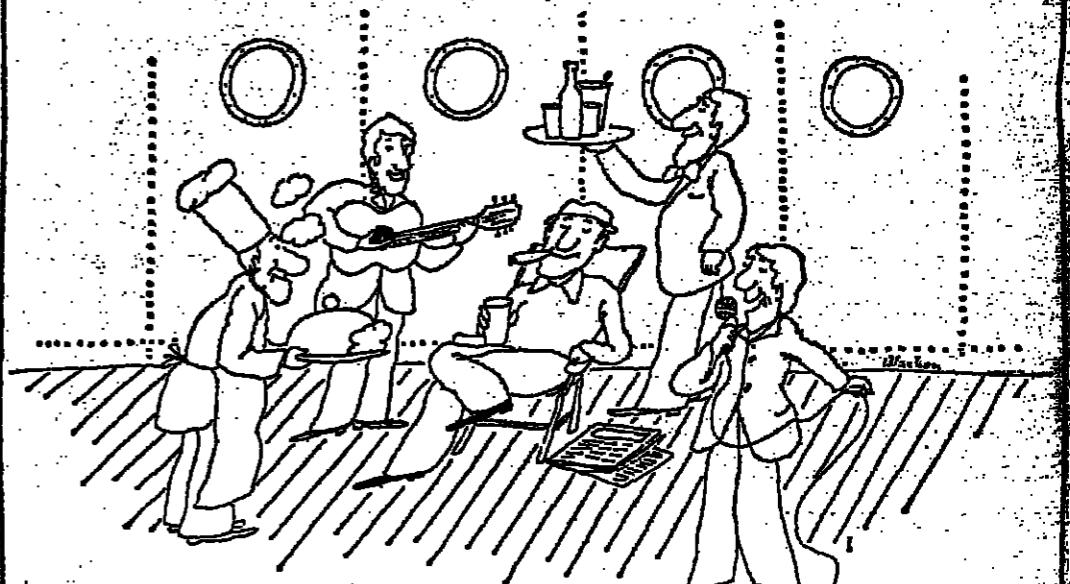
The flight directors will also have to be bilingual and some of the men who work Mission Control in both countries will have to spend long weeks of rehearsals together.

"We're talking to thousands or even hundreds of people," says the Manned Spacecraft Center's Glynn Lunney.

"But there will have to be a number of men who will have to train together."

In the long run, the biggest barrier is the relations between the two governments. That little question that these relations are strained right now over the bombing of North Vietnam. But the men closest to the situation insist that long-term cooperation in space is too rewarding a goal to sacrifice over politics.

## New York: the easy way.



New York the easy way is not being stuffed in the same chair for six or eight hours.

New York the easy way is driving in New York and landing there (not staying over it for hours).

New York the easy way is with food in the legendary French or traditional British style.

New York the easy way is being able to breathe fresh air.

New York the easy way from US\$230—tourist class or US\$445—first class, half round trip excursion fare, thrifit season.

New York the easy way sail:

Le France from le Havre and Southampton on May 5 and 19; June 2, 16 and 30; July 13 and 28, calling at Bremerhaven on May 17, June 14, July 26.

QE2 from Southampton and Cherbourg on May 10 and 22; June 10 and 22; July 4 and 24. Your travel Agent will give you details about the easy way.

## FRANCE/QE2.

A cruise in itself.

## RESOURCES IN SIBERIA



## Siberia: Hazards and Terrors, But Many Love It

By Hedrick Smith

NOVOSIBIRSK, U.S.S.R. (UPI)—Maxim Gorky once called it "a land of death and chains." The 18th-century scientist Mikhail Lomonosov glowingly predicted that it would eventually become a source of Russian might.

Today the reality of Siberia lies somewhere in between—neither so terrifying as the boundless prison without bars used by the czarist and Stalinist governments nor so romantically productive as Lomonosov dreamed.

Even now university students in Moscow and Leningrad shudder at the thought of their two to three years of compulsory labor for the state on some new project in the remote, desolate territory, which stretches 3,400 miles from the Urals to the Pacific, across nine time zones.

But a visitor to Siberia encounters people who firmly proclaim their devotion to the beckoning solitude of the taiga (pine forest) and who vow they would never trade their stern existence or the outdoor freshness for the overcivilized, overcrowded, overbureaucratized life of European Russia.

## "People More Friendly"

"I don't like the west," said a young professional woman in Irkutsk, not meaning London, Paris or New York but Moscow. "I have a lot of friends there, but I don't like it. The people are rude. They are in too much of a hurry. They are too tense. Our people are more friendly. They have that broad Siberian spirit."

Now the loyal Siberian, he is to the land of manifest destiny, filling up with strong, young people throwing hydroelectric dams across great rivers, planning mighty construction projects in the rich but untrapped wilderness, building a new civilization. The unquestioning faith in economic growth is usually expressed in superlatives.

"This is all virgin territory," a journalist in the far-off Yakut region said with the kind of pioneer spirit that would have warmed the heart of Horace Greeley. "People here have much more opportunity than they do back in the west."

"Back there they are bureaucrats," a blunt-spoken Bratsk engineer commented disdainfully. "Out here we are democrats, working together."

## Striking Results

Through just such dedication and will power, the settlers have achieved some striking results over 25 years, often in latitudes as far north as Alaska and the Canadian Yukon. The hydroelectric dams at Bratsk and Krasnoyarsk, already world-famous, are to be joined by massive power projects at Ust-Ilimsk and Irkutsk.

## PARIS AMUSEMENTS

RESTAURANTS - CINEMAS - THEATERS - NIGHT CLUBS

LE GRAND PUB  
*Lady Hamilton*  
BAR - RESTAURANT - TEA ROOM  
TERACE (Mere of the Triumph Arc)  
22, Rue Marceau - Telephone 723-20-40  
Daily from 8.00 to 2.00 in the morning

THE NIGHT CLUB OF THE  
CHAMPS-ÉLYSEES  
*Pussy Cat*  
The most exciting Parisian Girls  
Floor show - Dance  
Every night from 10 p.m. till dawn  
22, Rue Marceau - Telephone 68-68-68  
Every night. Direct from NEW YORK  
The pianist singer ERIC WILSON

*La Cloche d'Or*  
LE VÉRITABLE RESTAURANT DE PARIS  
A MIDI DEPARTEURS D'APPAREILS  
Banquet jusqu'à 50 conv.  
3, Rue Montmartre - TEL. 48-88 - For dinner

Watch for this  
section every  
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY  
AND FRIDAY

At Norilsk, in the far north, a mining-industrial complex is refining copper, nickel and platinum. Other metals are being produced at Bratsk, Krasnoyarsk and a cluster of smaller cities around Irkutsk. Pipelines and power lines crisscross the frozen wastes.

The messianic enthusiasm of those who have settled here belies the problems, overlooking the fact that roughly as many people are moving out as in, except in certain high-priority areas. The acute shortage of skilled labor has put a crimp on the growth that Siberia's proponents want.

The heyday of Siberia's development came during World War II, when it was a refuge for industry, and again in the early nineteen-sixties. Now, however, ruble-conscious central planners in Moscow have discovered that while the plentiful Siberian mineral resources are relatively cheap to develop, the costs of getting and holding the necessary work force are often prohibitively high.

Siberia's rate of production growth, about 8 percent a year, is better than the national average. But even Siberian economists have observed that their region is building up relatively old-fashioned basic industries like coal, iron and steel, timber and power while European Russia is moving into modern fields like electronics, synthetic chemicals, computers and precision instruments.

The development of industry is pushed hardest where it is easiest—in or near established cities on the Trans-Siberian Railroad or in southern regions like the new Sayan complex south of Krasnoyarsk where the climate is not so forbidding. When new towns sprout in the severe conditions of the north, it is because that is where vital mineral resources are.

Those resources are staggering. Known iron-ore reserves are greater than those of the United States, Britain and France combined. The natural-gas fields of western Siberia are said to be the largest in the world, with bigger reserves than in the United States. Recently discovered oil fields in the Tyumen region, also in western Siberia, are the biggest in the Soviet Union.

In an area the size of the United States plus half of Canada, Siberia holds 60 percent of the timber of the Soviet Union, 60 percent of its coal reserves and 80 percent of its water power, on giant rivers that, if linked, would circle the globe 25 times. There are large gold and diamond deposits. Moscow will not say how large in the Yakut region and the Far East. Elsewhere are rare metals like platinum, molybdenum and wolfram—in fact, just about every element.

So vast are the reserves that Soviet economists and engineers wave away the Cassandra-like warnings of Western scholars

that mankind is recklessly exhausting the world's natural wealth. "We have only begun to tap the resources of Siberia," says 5 percent," a university lecturer in Bratsk explained. "We could work it for 1,000 years."

Only a few years back the region's most enthusiastic boosters were predicting that its dazzling prospects would lure a population of 60 million to Siberia and the Soviet Far East by the year 2000. The figure was 22.6 million in 1959 and only 25.5 million in 1971; at that rate it would be 33 million by 2000.

The dream of the great frontier has become tarnished now. It is not just that the population has been growing more slowly than that of the nation as a whole. Even more of a shock was the finding that since 1966 western Siberia had suffered a net loss and that eastern Siberia and the Far East had not kept pace even with natural population growth.

Recently economists have reported that labor turnover in places like the western Siberian oilfield is disastrously high and that the "labor deficit" is growing. For every 100 new laborers in the Ob River oilfields, according to one report, 70 leave.

"The exodus from Siberia is increasing," the journal Voprosy Ekonomiki warned in late 1970. "This is because Siberia lags behind the other regions in the living standards of the population."

The development of industry is pushed hardest where it is easiest—in or near established cities on the Trans-Siberian Railroad or in southern regions like the new Sayan complex south of Krasnoyarsk where the climate is not so forbidding. When new towns sprout in the severe conditions of the north, it is because that is where vital mineral resources are.

Those resources are staggering. Known iron-ore reserves are greater than those of the United States, Britain and France combined. The natural-gas fields of western Siberia are said to be the largest in the world, with bigger reserves than in the United States. Recently discovered oil fields in the Tyumen region, also in western Siberia, are the biggest in the Soviet Union.

In an area the size of the United States plus half of Canada, Siberia holds 60 percent of the timber of the Soviet Union, 60 percent of its coal reserves and 80 percent of its water power, on giant rivers that, if linked, would circle the globe 25 times. There are large gold and diamond deposits. Moscow will not say how large in the Yakut region and the Far East. Elsewhere are rare metals like platinum, molybdenum and wolfram—in fact, just about every element.

One reason, a Novosibirsk economist suggested, is that the pay differentials are misleading because living costs are so much greater.

## Higher Standards Urged

The remedy long advocated by Siberian officials is to raise living standards to levels higher than in European Russia. Despite major efforts in that direction, much of Siberia seems to fall further behind. Stores are not well stocked with clothing or consumer goods and fresh fruits and vegetables virtually disappear in winter.

People in Novosibirsk complain that the buses break down and that even when they run they are too cold. A writer contends that in the Irkutsk region leisure-time activities are dull and civil centers inadequate. In Bratsk a teacher confesses that she could not endure Siberia were it not for her annual trip to the Ukraine. Professional women say they count on a yearly shopping expedition to Moscow for essential clothing.

What is most needed, Siberian officials explain, is better housing with more modern conveniences—which they are throwing up all over Siberia. But if electricity has long since been taken for granted even in the villages, indoor plumbing is still a privilege even in the cities. All across Siberia people line up for water at outdoor spigots and they use outhouses in the dead of winter.

The answer, according to such modern-minded scholars as Abel

## Good-Bye Piccadilly?

## Developers Moving In, 3 Tower Buildings to Go Up

By Muriel Bowen

LONDON, May 7 (WP)—Piccadilly Circus is falling down and is to be replaced. And tourists will be horrified when they find Soho, a more authentic bohemian than Chelsea, being swept away by the speculators' bulldozers.

Everybody knows that Piccadilly Circus is in a bad way. Viewed from its centerpiece, the statue of Eros, buildings are crumbling behind the neon lights. Now, after 19 years of wrangling between the city politicians and the speculative developers, the politicians have capitulated.

Piccadilly, with its gaudy, colorful collection of eating places and naughty night spots, is to be pulled down and replaced by three towers of near skyscraper proportions and great concrete blocks.

The new plan has three aims: to clear up what the Westminster City Council regards as a "down at heel, neon-lit slum," make a profit for the developers, and separate pedestrians from traffic by means of upper level walkways reached by broad steps and moving staircases.

For over a year a few officers of the Council and a few of its politicians have had secret talks with developers. The democratically elected town planning committee wasn't allowed to know what went on. There were strict instructions to everybody that they were not allowed to talk to the press.

The developers proved sticky, demanding twice the amount of office space that the planners thought desirable. Environment Minister Peter Walker was persuaded to almost double the offices, but he did so on condition that the developers would make a serious start within three months.

Then last Tuesday the plans were revealed by the City Council at a large exhibition, and the impression given was that the public was clamoring for a new Piccadilly.

Plans for 540,000 square feet of offices mean that the little streets beloved by the tourists will disappear.

Further along by Wardour Street, Madame Ve-Era, the famous palmist, will be another casualty as the speculators move the bulldozers in, probably in 18 months. With her will go the Almost Free Theatre, the Chinese Emporium, the sauna baths and the massage parlors patronized by the jockeys and the racing set, and Lee Ho Fook and all his chums in mini-Chinatown.

When the excitement had died down only the developers were found to be clamoring. Present office renting prices in the Piccadilly area are \$30 a square foot per year.

Plans for 540,000 square feet of offices mean that the little streets beloved by the tourists will disappear.

Further along by Wardour Street, Madame Ve-Era, the famous palmist, will be another casualty as the speculators move the bulldozers in, probably in 18 months. With her will go the Almost Free Theatre, the Chinese Emporium, the sauna baths and the massage parlors patronized by the jockeys and the racing set, and Lee Ho Fook and all his chums in mini-Chinatown.

When another earlier Piccadilly redevelopment was being considered, Sir Colin Buchanan, the noted town planner, said that people came from the ends of the earth to Piccadilly Circus, so that whatever new buildings were put up should "justify a journey from the ends of the earth."

But to discuss the architecture of the new buildings is, in the circumstances, superfluous. All the developers tell us is that "warm facing materials" will be used.

London has had all this before, tall blocks and towers replacing the traditional old streets. The new developments are drab, desolate-looking slabs of concrete with garden seats and flower beds nobody bothers to enjoy.

## Equal Rights for Women Loses In a Court Decision in the U.S.

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—An Air Force regulation forcing women officers who become pregnant to leave the service has been upheld by the 9th U.S. Court of Appeals.

In an eight to five vote Friday, the court denied a rehearing of its Nov. 15 decision affirming the right of the Air Force to honorably discharge Capt. Susan Struck.

Judge Ben C. Duniway, however, filed a dissent calling the regulation "unconstitutional on its face."

"Why should a female officer whose infant is adopted lose her commission and a male officer whose infant is adopted keep his?" Judge Duniway asked.

Capt. Struck, still on active duty at Minot Air Force Base in North Dakota, was granted 21 days to ask for a continued stay of her discharge pending appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Now 27, Capt. Struck became pregnant in 1970 while serving as a nurse in Vietnam. She is unmarried. After a hearing in October, 1970, she was ordered discharged. She was returned to the United States, bore a daughter, Tanya Marie, and gave her up for adoption by friends in Omaha, Neb.

## What can your banker tell you about Indonesia's potential to be one of the wealthiest countries in Asia?

Can he tell you about the large deposits of iron ore, copper, manganese and nickel that are still untapped? Can he tell you how these mineral resources will aid the industrial development? How the petroleum reserves will influence international investments? Can he tell you about the effects of the green revolution?

A Chaseman can.

Can your banker tell you how regional industrial and trade integration will affect Indonesia? The integration of the financial markets? Can he anticipate the effects of the challenge of Japan?

A Chaseman can.

Chase Manhattan's huge worldwide network of branches, associated banks and representative offices reacts quickly to unexpected political and economic events. Our special analysts often anticipate these changes. They understand what consequences these events can have on your in-

ternational business. They carefully evaluate alternative courses of action for you to follow. And our sophisticated communications network loses little time executing your decisions.

When you want to do business on a multinational scale in the Far East—or anywhere else in the world—speak to Chase first.

## Chase Network Pacific

Offices in: GUAM, HONG KONG, INDIA, INDONESIA, JAPAN, KOREA, MALAYSIA, SINGAPORE, TAIWAN, THAILAND, VIETNAM. Affiliated Corporations: AUSTRALIA, Chase—N.B.A. Group Ltd.; NEW ZEALAND, Chase—N.B.A. New Zealand Group Limited.

You have a friend at

## THE CHASE MANHATTAN BANK

1 Chase Manhattan Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10015/Member F.D.I.C.  
CHASE MANHATTAN INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION  
800 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, California 90017





PARIS, MONDAY, MAY 8, 1972

## BUSINESS

## Eurobonds

## Heavy Buying by Institutions Buoy Dollar Straight Market

By Carl

Gewirtz

embarrassingly large supply of

dollars.

The becalmed situation on foreign exchange markets has also helped the bond market. The calm encourages a feeling that the Dec. 18 rates are here to stay for a while and that the dollar, trading at the lower range of its permissible limit, can either stay where it is or go higher—which means that exchanging other currencies into dollars at this point is about as attractive a rate of exchange as can be hoped for.

Convertible bonds continue to generate the most excitement in the current market, despite the mid-week downturn in Wall Street prices. Demand for the American Express issue was so strong that the company was able to raise \$40 million at more favorable terms than originally envisioned.

The coupon on the 15-year issue was set at 4 1/4 percent, down from 4 1/2 percent that had been indicated, and the conversion premium, expected in the area of 15 percent, was set at 16 1/2 percent. Priced at par, the issue was subsequently quoted at 103 bid, 104 asked.

There are two convertibles on offer. International Chemical &amp; Nuclear Corp. of California is offering \$15 million through an offshore financial subsidiary with a coupon of 5 1/4 percent and a conversion premium of between 10 and 12 percent, expected.

Sister Walker, the U.K. investment and banking group, is in the market with two issues. One is a 15-year convertible of \$30 million, expected with a 5 1/4 percent coupon and a conversion premium of around 10 percent.

The second is a 15-year sterling/DM issue totaling \$2 million. Subscribers will pay for the bonds in sterling but will have the op-

tion of taking payments of in-

terest and principal in either cur-

rency. The sterling-DM conver-

sion rate will be fixed at the time

of the pricing on the basis of

official parities, with 1 about

equal to 8 DM. A coupon of

7 1/4 percent is expected.

The currency option for all

practical purposes makes this a

DM bond. The half-point pre-

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 4)

mum over current DM bonds is

said to be both a concession to

the market, as this is the com-

pany's maiden venture into Eu-

robonds, and a reflection of its

relative credit standing. Demand for the convertible part of the

offering is said to be strong.

There are three straight dollar

bonds on offer, all for 15 years

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 4)

## Economic Indicators

## WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Latest Week	Prior Week	1971
	April 30	April 23	May 1
Commodity Index	118.1	115.7	108.9
*Currency in circ.	\$60,658,000	\$60,632,000	\$56,715,000
*Total Loans	\$57,329,000	\$57,354,000	\$53,270,000
Steel prod. (tons)	2,715,000	2,694,000	2,988,000
Auto production	183,697	183,919	187,201
Daily oil prod. (bbls.)	3,761,000	3,780,000	3,931,000
Freight car loadings	527,904	504,684	534,740
*Ex Fwr. kw-hr.	\$1,054,000	\$1,497,000	\$28,641,000
Business failures	315	204	273

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

## MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	Feb.	Prior Month	1971
Employed	80,623,000	80,636,000	78,475,000
Unemployed	4,912,000	5,071,000	4,856,000
Industrial production	103.0	108.2	106.7
*Personal Income	\$866,900,000	\$882,000,000	\$832,400,000
*Money supply	\$231,490,000	\$228,500,000	\$217,700,000
Consumer Price Index	123.8	123.2	118.4

\*000 omitted. Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity index, based on 1967=100, the employment figures are from the Bureau of Labor Statistics; the industrial production index is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun &amp; Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

The consensus among market observers seemed to be that, while further profit-taking might be in store to drag the market somewhat lower, no rout is developing.

Now the key question in the financial community are: Has the consolidating phase run its course?

If not, how long will it last, and how deeply will the downturn

believe that there might be more

bark than bite in the current noise

over rising profits.

Obviously, Wall Street was re-

served notice by the Price Com-

mission that earnings and profit

margins will come under greater

scrutiny and that price increases

will be more difficult to justify

under productivity standards just

published.

The correction came to pass

early last week—and it was a fairly

substantial one, with the lead-

ing market averages sustaining

their biggest losses of the year.

However, the skid stopped in the

latter part of the week and the tempe

of trading remained moder-

ate throughout the market's sink-

ing spell—both encouraging and

disheartening.

Now the key question in the financial

community are: Has the consolidating

phase run its course?

If not, how long will it last, and how

deeply will the downturn

believe that there might be more

bark than bite in the current noise

over rising profits.

Obviously, Wall Street was re-

served notice by the Price Com-

mission that earnings and profit

margins will come under greater

scrutiny and that price increases

will be more difficult to justify

under productivity standards just

published.

The stock market displayed con-

siderable concern that corporate

profitability would come under

greater restriction in the months

ahead as a result of various

directives from the Price Com-

mission. But there was a tendency in

business' and financial circles to

believe that there might be more

bark than bite in the current noise

over rising profits.

It also had history on its side.

For various reasons, stock prices

frequently slide in May, and in

deed they have in the last seven

There was also the effort last

week by Herbert Stein, President

Nixon's chief economic adviser, to

allay business fears that the Nixon

administration was seeking to

limit corporate profits.

It also had history on its side.

For various reasons, stock prices

frequently slide in May, and in

deed they have in the last seven

There was also the effort last

week by Herbert Stein, President

Nixon's chief economic adviser, to

allay business fears that the Nixon

administration was seeking to

limit corporate profits.

It also had history on its side.

For various reasons, stock prices

frequently slide in May, and in

deed they have in the last seven

There was also the effort last

week by Herbert Stein, President

Nixon's chief economic adviser, to

allay business fears that the Nixon

administration was seeking to

limit corporate profits.

It also had history on its side.

For various reasons, stock prices

frequently slide in May, and in

deed they have in the last seven

There was also the effort last

week by Herbert Stein, President

Nixon's chief economic adviser, to

allay business fears that the Nixon

administration was seeking to

limit corporate profits.

It also had history on its side.

For various reasons, stock prices

frequently slide in May, and in

deed they have in the last seven

There was also the effort last

week by Herbert Stein, President

Nixon's chief economic adviser, to

allay business fears that the Nixon

administration was seeking to

limit corporate profits.

It also had history on its side.

For various reasons, stock prices

frequently slide in May, and in

deed they have in the last seven

There was also the effort last

week by Herbert Stein, President

Nixon's chief economic adviser, to

allay business fears that the Nixon

administration was seeking to

## JAPAN PACIFIC FUND S.A.

Headoffice: Luxembourg, 37, rue Notre-Dame

## Notice of Meeting

Messrs. Shareholders are hereby convened to attend the Statutory General Meeting which is going to be held on May 17th 1972 at 13.30 o'clock at the headoffice, with the following agenda:

## Agenda

1. Submission of the reports of the Board of Directors and of the Statutory Auditor.
2. Approval of the balance-sheet and the profit and loss statement and allotment of the results as of March 31st 1972.
3. Discharge of the Directors and of the Statutory Auditor.
4. Resignation and nomination of a Director.
5. Miscellaneous.

There is no quorum requirement for the annual general meeting and these resolutions will be passed at a simple majority of the shares present or represented.

The Board of Directors.

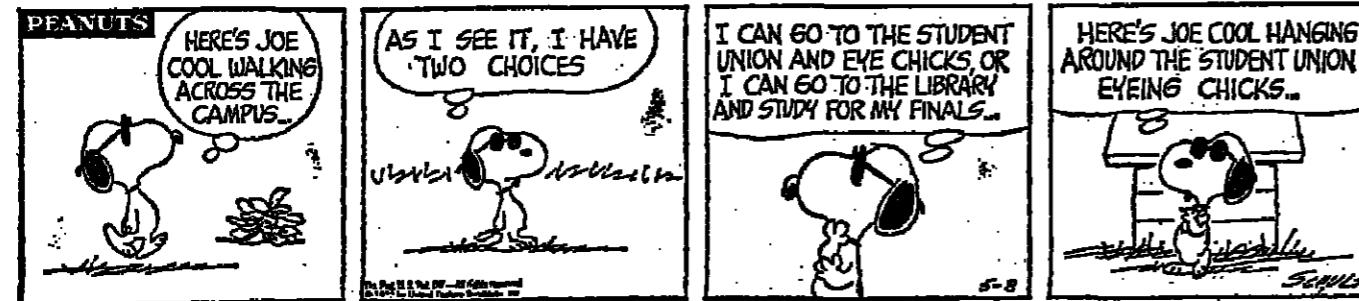
## Domestic Bonds

Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last chg/c

	Bonds	Net
AirFrance	500	11,1254 11,1254 11,1254 +1/4
AirRed	49	8579 8579 8579 +1/4
AirPow	20000	10,878 10,878 10,878 +1/4
Alaska	465	120 120 120 +1/4
Allego	455	172 155 164 -9
Allego	4551	6 74 73 73 +1/4
Allego	4552	2 434 434 434 +1/4
Allego	4553	52 703 703 703 +1/4
Allego	4554	10 102 102 102 +1/4
Allego	4555	10 102 102 102 +1/4
Allego	4556	50 79 79 79 +1/4
Allego	4557	3 84 84 84 +1/4
Allego	4558	10 80 80 80 +1/4
Allego	4559	10 80 80 80 +1/4
Allego	4560	94 274 274 274 +1/4
Allego	4561	51 112 111 112 +1/4
Allego	4562	23 100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4563	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4564	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4565	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4566	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4567	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4568	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4569	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4570	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4571	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4572	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4573	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4574	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4575	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4576	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4577	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4578	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4579	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4580	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4581	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4582	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4583	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4584	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4585	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4586	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4587	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4588	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4589	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4590	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4591	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4592	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4593	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4594	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4595	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4596	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4597	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4598	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4599	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4600	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4601	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4602	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4603	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4604	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4605	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4606	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4607	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4608	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4609	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4610	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4611	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4612	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4613	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4614	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4615	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4616	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4617	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4618	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4619	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4620	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4621	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4622	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4623	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4624	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4625	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4626	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4627	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4628	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4629	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4630	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4631	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4632	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4633	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4634	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4635	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4636	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4637	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4638	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4639	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4640	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4641	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4642	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4643	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4644	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4645	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4646	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4647	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4648	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4649	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4650	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4651	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4652	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4653	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4654	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4655	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4656	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4657	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4658	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4659	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4660	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4661	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4662	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4663	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4664	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4665	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4666	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4667	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4668	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4669	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4670	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4671	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4672	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4673	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4674	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4675	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4676	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4677	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4678	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4679	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4680	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4681	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4682	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4683	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4684	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4685	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4686	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4687	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4688	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4689	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4690	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4691	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4692	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4693	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4694	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4695	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4696	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4697	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4698	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4699	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4700	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4701	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4702	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4703	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4704	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4705	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4706	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4707	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4708	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4709	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4710	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4711	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4712	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego	4713	100 100 100 +1/4
Allego		



PEANUTS



B.C.



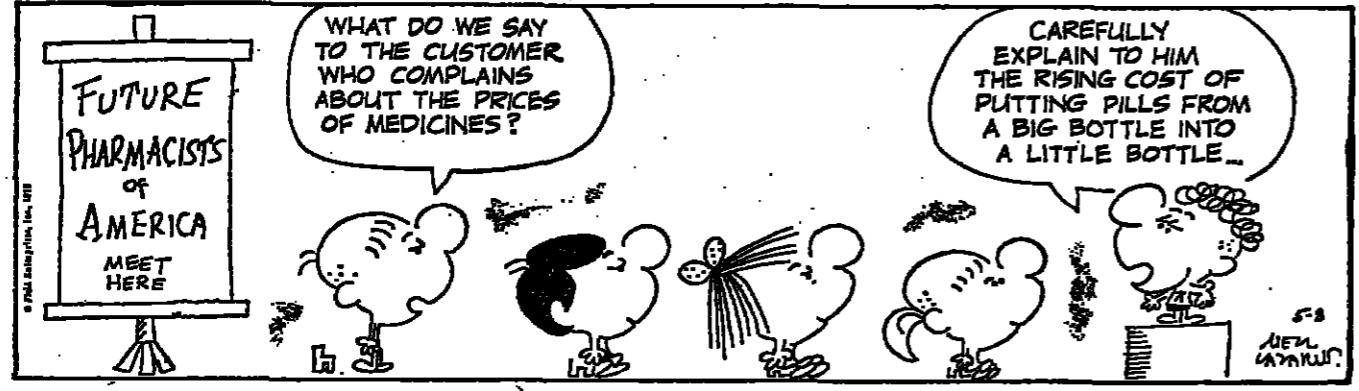
LIL' ABNER



BETTE BAILY



MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



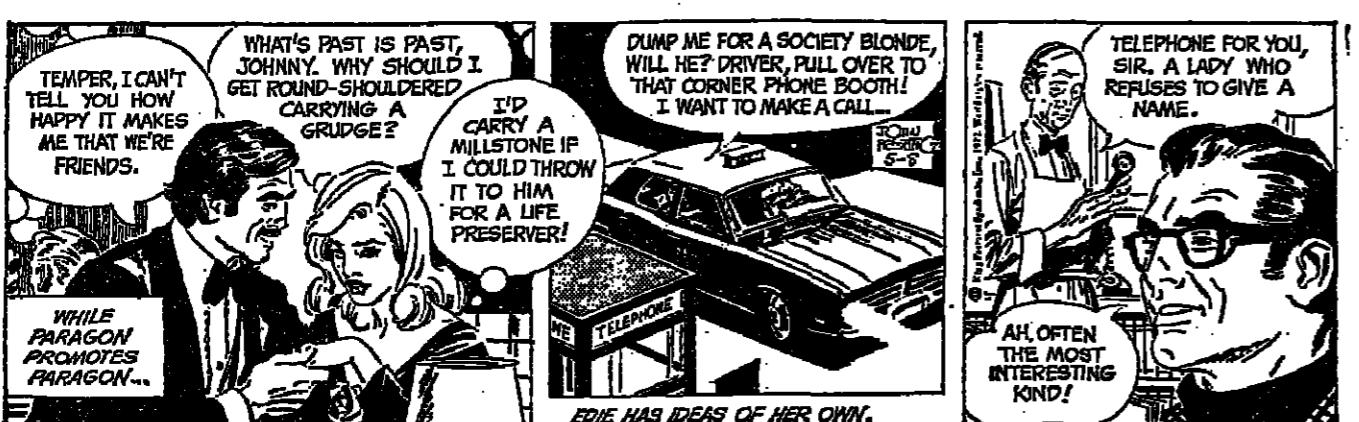
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



## BOOKS

## THE MALCONTENTS

By C. P. Snow, Scribner's. 277 pp. \$6.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

IT would be difficult to imagine anyone with less natural aptitude for writing fiction than C.P. Snow. Nor does he seem to have improved on his original endowment. He ignores most of what 20th-century fiction has learned: To eliminate the superfluous; to show rather than tell; to use the rhythms of spoken language; to move without breaking. Unfortunately, his fiction lacks the genial qualities of 19th-century novels as well: the warmth, the rooted sense of time and place; the homesy humor; the known qualities of a finite world. He is at once chimerian than an old-fashioned writer and more synthetic than a modern one.

His characters are forever explaining their feelings by musings parenthetically on them, though these feelings are usually so elementary as to be immediately obvious. As if this were not enough, as if we might have missed both the fact and the afterthought, Lord Snow adds the reflections and surmises of other characters on the first character, so that we see him or her in a three-way mirror, standing stock-still, foursquare and flatfooted.

Every action or utterance is italicized by a series of grimaces that semaphore its emotional tone. In an effort to will his characters into existence, the author is always reciting their attributes, their frowns, fuses, blouses, faces shadowed by pain, hard or soft sharp voices hot or cool tempers. They jeer, jibe, taunt, break or burst out, chuckle, intervene, shout or cry bitterly or spontaneously, stare or glare in defiance or incredulity. In most respects, Lord Snow's style seems to be modeled on Helen MacInnes'.

Neil, a working-class boy, approaches "on his heavy cyclist's thighs." When Stephen is silent, the author explains that he "did not utter." His dander is up, Stephen's mouth twitched in a hard, Nordic, fighting smile." In the thick of a crisis, two characters—"appetite having its own tactless way"—find themselves "shamingly hungry." Some 60-odd pages before the end of the book, the author destroys, in a parenthesis, any sense of suspense, still at large in the plot.

The plot in question is all but incredible, coming from a man of Lord Snow's station and presumable sophistication. If "generation gap" is a cliché to us, it is still hot news to him. A group of university students have stumbled on a "scandal." An important political figure, a Tory member of the "shadow cabinet," is discovered to be a shambol, packing blacks like sardines into a row of tenements. The students, who call themselves "the core," are a diagrammatic cross section of contemporary youth: one brilliant, but Hamlet-like

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

South opened this hand with one spade. West made a pre-emptive jump to three diamonds and North doubled, showing some high-card strength rather than a desire for a penalty. His partner went to game in spades.

The opening lead was the ace of diamonds, followed by the queen. South won in dummy with the king, played the spade jack and covered with his own queen. West produced the king.

Obviously a club shift would have given the defense two more tricks to defeat the contract, but West did not know that. He played the heart jack, which seemed safe, and South took brilliant advantage of his opportunity.

After winning the heart ace and drawing trumps he knew that West had begun with exactly six diamonds (his partner had played two) and exactly three spades. The other cards were likely to be divided two-two, since he had not tried for a ruff on opening lead.

Furthermore, East was now

marked with the ace-queen of clubs, since with either of those cards West would have overcalled two diamonds instead of three.

South continued to lead trumps until he reached this position:

NORTH  
♦K7  
♦KJ  
WEST  
♦10  
♦92  
♦AQ  
SOUTH  
♦2  
♦Q  
♦76

South led his last trump, discarded the club jack from dummy and East was helpless. If he had discarded a heart, South would have overtaken the queen with the king and scored his tenth trick with dummy's seven. East therefore discarded the club queen, which turned out no better. South cashed the heart queen and led a club, forcing East to lead a heart at dummy's king.

South led his last trump, discarded the club jack from dummy and East was helpless. If he had discarded a heart, South would have overtaken the queen with the king and scored his tenth trick with dummy's seven. East therefore discarded the club queen, which turned out no better. South cashed the heart queen and led a club, forcing East to lead a heart at dummy's king.

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding: South West North East 1 ♠ 3 ♦ Dbl. Pass 4 ♠ Pass Pass Pass West led the diamond ace.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

## DENNIS THE MENACE



GUESS WHAT HAPPENS WHEN YA TURN ON THE TV AN' THE WASHIN' MACHINE AN' THE MIXER N TOASTER, VACUUM CLEANER N THE RADIO AN' THE WAFFLE IRON ALL AT ONCE!

## JUMBLE

that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

GUBEN  
ORVAS  
SHRAIG.

TORFIP  
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here  
(Answers tomorrow)

Jumble: LLAMA, BOOTH, MARTYR, CHERUB  
Answer: Not everyone's inside dancing! "B-ALL-IT"

idealist; one aberrant, missionary-like upperclass boy; one bishop, daughter; one decadent drug user; one rich girl of easy virtue, named Emma; one Jewish intellectual. They decide to expose the "racist" minister, after ideally bringing his sublandlord to incriminate him.

But alas! there is a leak in the core and their plans are discovered. The tables are turned: The sublandlord is given bigger bribe by the other side. The drug-bemused decadent in the wings, the issues—political, personal, philosophical—are remorselessly rehashed in kindergarten terms.

It turns out that the Jew was the leak, the traitor, and since he is the only Jew in "the core," this has the unfortunate effect of seeming like anti-Semitism. The author had represented him as a staunch and grateful defender of the Establishment that had taken him in, the traitor Bernard, might have given a fresh turn to the story—but it is never made clear why he defected. A desire for power and money is dutifully discussed, but inconclusively.

The decadent and the lower-class boy are to be given suspended sentences and dismissed from the university. They are both charged with possession of "cannabis," and Stephen intends to testify, in answer to the imperatives of his conscience, that the latter never used it. As a result of all he's been through, Stephen falls exhausted into the arms of marriage. The scales have fallen from his eyes and he proffers his hand to the bishop's daughter, who, in his father's opinion, "would just about do" from a social standpoint. The angry young proletarian with the heavy cyclist's thighs will go back to the factories and bars from within. The druggist will presumably continue as he is. The missionary-minded boy is off to Calcutta, "where things can't be worse." He'll find a job in hospital." The sexually accomodating girl will try to follow him. Emma must have exhausted the author's powers of invention, for she simply disappears.

For all the moralizing in the book, one has no idea after finishing it, what the moral is. It is not like Lord Snow to toy with ambiguity, but who knows? The fictive contact with the you may have infected him. If you lie down with dogs, you may end up with ticks.

Mr. Broyard is a New York Times book reviewer.

## CROSSWORD

By Will Weller

ACROSS	45 Goriot	52 Cigar
1 Breach	46 Powder	53 Fishing gear
5 Lady of the house	47 Tony recipient	54 Work areas
10 Pahliav	50 In a flowery way	55 Grotto
14 Declare	51 Crop	56 Rice dish
15 Sports place	52 Expectation	57 View
16 Box passenger	53 Dark	58 Golf
17 French relative	54 River to Baltic	59 Expect
18 Stain	60 Jug	60 Pain
19 Snowy and hoot	61 Jug	61 Box
20 Offstage V.I.P.	62 Rings	62 Beast
22 Fence posts	63 Pry	63 Measuring device
23 Engendered	64 Queenly name	64 Taro root
24 Nasty one	65 Demeanor	65 Deneb
25 Fish-cleaning gadget	66 Comic-strip character	66 Tropic
26 Benefit	67 Despot	67 Follow
30 Naughty one	68 Like an aspen	68 Pain
33 Behavior patterns	69 Golf tourney	69 Beast
34 Form the basis of	70 Horned animal	70 Measuring device
36 Think	71 Collection of stories	71 Taro root
37 Eroded	72 Spoil	72 Deneb
38 Linden trees	73 Piglet	73 Responsive, as a ship
39 Rich in significance	74 Animal sound	74 Pet-store offering
41 Academic bore	75 Competent	75 Chemical suff.
42 Family member	76 Bonanza	
43 Sup	77 Throne claimant	
44 Gives the slip to		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14				15					16			
17				18					19			
20			21						22			
21			22						23			
23			24						25			
26	27	28								30	31	32
33										34		
36										35		
38										36		
40										41		
42										44		
43										46		
47	48	49								50		
54										55	56	
58										57		
61										58	59	
										60		
										61	62	63

# Lavored Riva Ridge Captures Kentucky Derby

## No Le Hace Takes 2d, 3 1/4 Lengths Behind

By Gerald Stine

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 7.—Riva Ridge pulled away in early stretch yesterday to capture the 93rd Kentucky Derby, 10 days ago in the Blue Grass Stake at Keeneland, "You won't be able to say he's a short-tempered horse," said Laurin, "I asked him to give me his best heading Colgate home," jockey Ron Turcotte said. "We were on the lead all the way. But I deserved him to take all the pain."

Churchill Downs crowd turned in \$11,000 attended by a new spring weather. It saw 10,000. Your Peace, the 10-to-2 odds and choice to Riva Ridge, was the favorite with near the 10-to-16th pole. Hold Your Peace, which went to the inside at that point and No Le Hace, second, 10-to-3 third choice, came on to make up the chase.

Riva Ridge was long on condition and surprisingly long on the odds board, at least in the view of many professional handicappers. The big surprise in the wagering centered on the five-horse mutual fields, set off at odds of 8.00 to 1, although estimated at 20 to 1 in most prerace calculations.

The fans apparently were thinking of last year when Venezuela's Camero II won as a field horse. The quintet finished 7th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th in the field of 16.

There were only four contenders in this Derby, for all practical purposes.

Riva Ridge was hustled out of the No. 9 position in the starting gate by Turcotte and led by a half-length after a quarter-mile in 23.45 seconds. Majestic Needle and Hold Your Peace prompted the pace through a half-mile in 47.35.

"That's when I made my first move at him," Carlos Marquez, rider of Hold Your Peace, declared. "He was leaning on the lead. I tried to get out to him. But every time I'd get close, Turcotte would just let out a notch. We tried him. I thought we could could win it, but Riva Ridge is a good horse, I believe that now."

Second Best

No Le Hace came into the picture above the eighth pole and easily was second best.

Riva Ridge was named by Mrs. Tweedy's husband, a member of the 10th Mountain Division which campaigned in Italy during World War II. Riva Ridge was successfully assayed by the 2d Battalion, 8th Infantry.

Laurin said he thought "Ron had a lot of horse left today. We had a very good idea. Riva Ridge would be laying close to the pace, but I didn't think he would go to the lead. Ron was left on his own, to use his own judgment."

Riva Ridge was bumped

slightly, leaving the gate, when he came in slightly on Kentucky. Once clear, the Meadow Stable colt had nothing but open space in front of him. "I never really had to let Riva Ridge," Turcotte said, "although I tapped him on the flank about the three-quarters pole."

Would No Le Hace's closing

really be more dangerous to Riva Ridge in the longer (1 1/2-mile) Belmont Stakes, Laurin was asked. "He replied, "I don't think he'll get him going 14 miles."

Indeed, Riva Ridge is a fresh

horse for a Derby winner. He is peaking, whereas many recent Derby victors had been hard used by this point. The Freshman, second race in the triple crown, is May 20 at Pimlico.

Several other colts, such as Key To The Mint and perhaps Riva Ridge's stablemate, Upper Case, may pose the most serious challenges in that 1 3/16-mile affair. The Belmont Stakes wraps up the series June 10 in New York.

Citation, in 1948, the last

yearly Triple Crown winner, had 22 during the 1972 play-

breaking his own mark of 20

as a 10-year-old, set two years

ago. He won nine of his 10 Stanley Cup games and in of his last eight meetings

against New York.

It was the second goal coming

now to the team fed Don MacIntire for

his third goal at 16:33 of

the second period, while New

York had a man advantage. It

was the third short-handed goal

the Bruins in this series.

Several other colts, such as

Key To The Mint and perhaps

Riva Ridge's stablemate, Upper

Case, may pose the most serious

challenges in that 1 3/16-mile

affair. The Belmont Stakes

wraps up the series June 10 in

New York.

Citation, in 1948, the last

yearly Triple Crown winner, had 22

during the 1972 play-

breaking his own mark of 20

as a 10-year-old, set two years

ago. He won nine of his 10

Stanley Cup games and in of his last eight meetings

against New York.

## More Sports On Page 11

## English Race of Girl Jockeys on at 50 to 1

INDON, May 7 (UPI)—

Twenty-one girl jockeys invaded a

national male preserve yesterday

by riding in the first officially

guaranteed women's flat race to

be on a British racetrack.

The race, over 2,000 yards at

Upton Park on the outskirts of

London, produced a 50-1 winner

led by Meriel Tunstill, a show

pony who had never before rid-

ing in any kind of race.

The event was the first race for

girl jockeys to be recognized

by the Jockey Club, the venerable

organization that controls all English

racing.

Despite the doubts of regular

grooms, it proved a major at-

traction and before crowded the

racetrack to see the runners

riders before the race began.

Meriel, a long-time British

girl who watched the race, said

the girls "did well but needed

more experience."

Meriel, a 28-year-old

who has been a successful

7-jumper for 12 years, rode

Earth to a 2 1/4-length

victory. "I never thought I had

a chance of winning," she said.

"On the bend I was excited

because the trainer told me I

did well."

Tunstill, the 2d-year-old

rider, said she "really enjoyed it" and "although I do not think

an should race against men

to continue to ride in women's

racetracks."

Meriel, 28, said she "found

racing easier than show

pony racing."

"I really enjoyed it," she

said. "and although I do not think

an should race against men

to continue to ride in women's

racetracks."



SWINGING DOWN THE LANE—Riva Ridge has a comfortable winning margin at finish of Kentucky Derby Saturday.

## Hurley Limits Phils to 4 Hits

## Unbeaten McDowell of Giants Wins 4th

From Wire Dispatches

NEW YORK, May 7.—Chris Spier's two-run homer and four hits by San McDowell carried the San Francisco Giants to a 3-1 road victory over the Philadelphia Phillies yesterday.

McDowell gained his fourth

victory without defeat. His two-

out scratch single preceded

Spier's home run in the fifth

inning and Aaron got his sixth.

Padres 6, Mets 2

Nate Collier, who had four

RBI for the game, hit his sixth

homer of the year, a two-run

blast, in a four-run eighth in

ning rally that gave San Diego

a 6-2 road victory over New York

and handed Tom Seaver his first

defeat of the season after four

victories.

Pirates 8, Reds 1

Pittsburgh scored two runs in

the second inning and added five

more in the third when the first

six batters hit safely, then

coasted to an 8-1 road victory

over Cincinnati in Angel history—1 hour, 31 minutes.

Cardinals 4, Braves 3

Joe Torre drove in three runs

with a sacrifice fly and a two-

run homer to more than offset

Bank Aaron's 64th-career homer

and pace St. Louis to a 4-2 home

victory over Atlanta. It was

Torre's second homer of the year

and Aaron got his sixth.

Tigers 4, Rangers 1

Willie Horton singled home two

runs, Dick McAllister drove in another

in the first inning and Tom

Timmerman and Fred Scherman

combined for a four-hitter as

Detroit beat Texas, 4-1, at Detroit.

Athletics 4, Yankees 1

Reggie Jackson drove in two

runs with his second homer of the year and Jim Hunter pitched a

five-hitter to lead Oakland to a 4-1 home victory over New York.

Angels 2, Brewers 0

Despite a sore finger on his

pitching hand, Andy Messersmith

limited Milwaukee to a pair of

singles by Rick Auerbach as

the California right-hander blanked

Milwaukee 2-0 in the second

inning.

Orioles 5, Royals 4

Boog Powell singled twice,

scored twice and drove in a run

with a sacrifice fly to give the

season's 10th three-hitter to

Baltimore. It was the 10th

hit of the year for Powell.

Twins 3, Red Sox 4

Harmon Killebrew's disputed

single along the left-field line

scored two runners to ignite a

